

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$18
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the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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BY Popular English Manufacturers. In
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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT From No. 10 to 888G at \$6.87 and
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. a1834

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1908.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1908

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No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to
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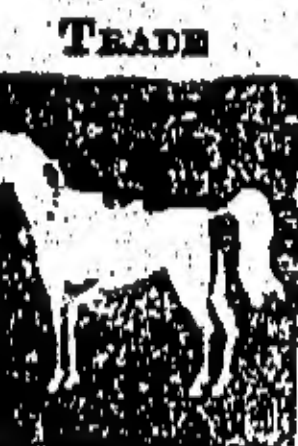
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

[697-1]



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SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

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IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

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THE Accumulated Funds of the Company

are nearly £11,000,000,

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PER DAY.

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a144-3]

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

Well Furnished Reception Rooms

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CHARGES MODERATE, and NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a757

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if

required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a757

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Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHE.

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"BRAESIDE,"

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Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.

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LIME FRUIT
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ALLOWED FOR RETURNED EMPTIES.

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Over communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25th, 1908.

The Civil Service Estimates (Foreign and Colonial) show that the sum of \$573,103 will be required in the year ending March 31st 1909 to defray the expenses in connection with His Britannic Majesty's embassies, missions, and consular establishments. Of this amount China takes \$37,379, and Japan, Korea, and Siam, \$238,041. The figures are somewhat higher than in the previous year. The Minister at Peking takes \$4,500 a year, his Counselor \$2,000, his Chinese Secretary and the Commercial Attaché \$1,000 each, and the Chaplain \$200. The Ambassador at Tokyo takes \$5,000 a year, and with exception of the Commercial Attaché, \$900, the other salaries are as at Peking. There is no chaplain at Tokyo. The surgeon at Peking draws \$1,000, including \$100 for knowledge of Chinese. At Shanghai the Judge takes \$1,800 a year, the Consul-General and Shipping Registrar \$1,500, the Assistant Judge \$1,200, not including \$100 from the Colonial Office as Judge at Weihai, the Vice-Consul \$700, the Crown Advocate \$400, the Registrar \$305, the Chief Clerk \$305, and three others \$200 amongst them. Twenty-six consuls, including three vice-consuls, draw \$21,700 a year. The Canton Consul draws the highest amount, \$1,200, the men at Hankow and Tientsin coming next with \$1,100, the former, however, drawing an additional "personal" allowance of \$100. The Foo-chow consul is the only other whose salary runs to four figures. Those at Mukden, Cheongtu, and Yunnanfu get \$900. The three vice-consuls at Antung, Chungking,

and Tientsin, draw \$800 each. The China total for salaries, allowances, and wages is \$55,624. The estimates further include items of \$5,900 for passage money, \$1,900 for rent allowances, and \$500 for postages. Incidental expenses, office, boat hire, coolies, etc., claim \$11,790, exchange at 2s 2d to the dollar. Of this amount the Shanghai Consulate uses \$1,800 and the Court there \$1,000. Coal allowances are made to the amount of \$2,158. Medical attendance at the Consulates absorbs \$1,730. For the relief of distressed British subjects, \$25 is set aside. A dozen consuls in Japan (nine) and Korea require \$10,100, Kobe, Yokohama, and Seoul drawing the bigger allowances. The assistants and servants increase this estimate to \$19,924. Siam (including judges) costs \$9,175. In the China vote there is an allowance of \$800 for prison expenses, witnesses, and deportations. Telegrams sent by the Foreign Office during the year are cost \$12,000, and those sent by the Diplomatic and Consular Officers \$27,000. Weihai gets a grant-in-aid of \$10,000. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. gets a subsidy of \$4,000 for working the cable between Chefoo and Weihai.

Mr. Arthur Chapman has published Supplement No. 2 to the third edition of his useful Street Index.

The funeral of Miss Wade, a member of the Bandmann Company who died in the Peak Hospital on Thursday, took place yesterday.

The *Pull Mail Gazette* defines "The Unemployed Bill as The Bill for the Promotion of the Greatest Idleness of the Greatest Number."

A. Polinski, an assistant salesman employed at Messrs. John Little's Singapore, obtained a summons against Mr. Montagu Harris for using criminal force. Polinski said Mr. Harris went into the shop and asked for collars. Complaint called out "Here's a man who wants to be served with collars." Mr. Harris followed him and demanded an apology for calling him a man. He apologized, and Mr. Harris struck him in the face with his fist.

Many of the Chinese believe that when all other remedies fail and death is at hand, ginseng has the power to bring back health and longevity, says Frederick D. Clond, student interpreter at the Shanghai Consulate-General. Almost the whole ginseng trade of China is controlled by a group of Chinese merchants whose headquarters are in Hongkong. They fix the price, both wholesale and retail, and regulate from year to year the amount of ginseng imported into China. In this way a practical monopoly of the trade is obtained. This is why it is so difficult for American growers of ginseng to deal directly with Chinese merchants.

Amongst the recent titbits of telegraphic news is the following:—The Earl of Crowe Lord President of the Council, has been created a Knight of the Garter, in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire. His Majesty the King has also been pleased to confer the Order of the Thistle upon Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to the late Marquess of Lintithgow. Considering Lord Tweedmouth's recent foolish indiscretion in allowing lots of friends a private peep at a certain private letter from an August Personage the award of the Order of the Thistle does seem needlessly cruel. —*Singapore Free Press.*

An Indian Daily Telegraph correspondent says:—A wonderful feat of bravery was performed recently by two brothers, Khuda Baksh and Shaikh Abdul Ghanee, of Moradabad, in Rampur State. They were despatched on an errand from Moradabad to Rampur, and, while entering the grove at Khadpura, a tiger sprang upon Khuda-Baksh. He warded off the blow with his right hand and caught one of the paws of the beast with the other, and, being a strong man, maintained his hold though the tiger was mauling the other arm. Abdul Ghanee now rushed up with a huge stick which he forced down the tiger's throat, causing it to release his brother's hand, when Khuda Baksh seized another of its paws with his wounded hand, wrestling with and holding the animal, whilst Abdul Ghanee laboured it to death. The dead tiger was then taken to the Nawab of Rampur who had the animal skinned and the wounded man sent to hospital.

By kind permission of Major R. L. H. Burton and Officers Commanding the Band of the Third Battalion, "The Duke Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March..... "The Commandant"..... Hume
Valse..... "Gouttes-de-Rose"..... Waddebois
Selection..... "Patience"..... Sullivan
Song..... "Violet"..... Wright
Three Dances from Henry VIII..... German
(a) "Morris Dance"
(b) "Shepherd's Dance"
(c) "Torch Dance"
Dance Gracioso "Le Palais Royal"..... Bonheur
Selection..... "The Girl from Kays"..... Caryll
Polka..... "Bosthorn"..... Moore
(Soloist—Bendman O'Neill)
Regimental Marches
God bless the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Hors d'oeuvres—Windsor Canapes. Soup—Mock Turtle. Fish—Smoked Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrées—Victoria Oysters and Tomato Sauce, Baked Sheep's Head and the Trianon Sauce, Mongolian Patties. Curry—Malay. Joint, etc.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Broomfield, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Leg of Mutton and Caper Sauce, Cold Potatoes, Corned Beef and Mixed Salad. Sweets—Bread and Butter Pudding, Nesselrode Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Peach Tart, Tasty Cake. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Mr. B. F. Hume died yesterday at the Civil Hospital. The funeral will pass the Monument this afternoon at 5 p.m.

Professor Milne, at the Royal Institution, said (last night) in Canada, at a meeting of the British Association, he was invited to give a lecture. The clock struck eight as he started, and he went on all right. At a quarter past everything was going splendidly, and he talked till he got to the last sentence. He then looked at the clock, and saw that it was pointing to twenty past eight. He was horrified, and, looking at the seated ranks in front of him, he determined that they should not think that a man who had come from England had said all he had got to say in twenty minutes. So he began a story to spin out the time. He saw that Lord Kelvin was looking a bit puzzled, but he went on with the yarn till someone hit him on the back, and muttered in his ear "Shut up, Milne; you have been talking an hour and a half. The clock has stopped."

A somewhat exciting incident was witnessed at the back of the Recreation Ground at Kobe. A policeman of rather small stature had arrested a muscular coolie and a struggle was in progress when the coolie drew the policeman's sword from its sheath and slashed his captor over the head with it, inflicting a cut about 5 inches long. Mr. C. Mancini, who had witnessed the struggle and the attack, went to the assistance of the policeman, who, though bleeding profusely, stuck pluckily to his man, when both stumbled into a small ditch, the coolie fortunately, being underneath, and so wedged in that he could not move. The man managed, nevertheless, to kick Mr. Mancini, but that was all the damage that gentleman received. The sword dropped from the coolie's hand in the fall. A squad of police arrived shortly afterwards, and the coolie's hands, legs, and neck were tied, and he was then carried or dragged by the police and other coolies to the lock-up.

The London Marine Insurance Market correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 20:—Some interest has been aroused in the market to-day by the announcement that the steamer *Glennora* has signalled to Perim that she is calling at Aden with passengers saved from a German steamer, name unknown. Tomorrow the identity of the vessel will be settled, but in the meantime rates varying from three to five guineas have been paid on the six German passenger steamers which are now in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea. On the other hand, no anxiety is felt for the *Elder*, *Dampier* steamer *Acacia*, with West India troops on board, which left Tenerife on March 11 for Liverpool and has not yet arrived at Plymouth. It is pointed out that the time, coupled as it is present only one day more than that taken for a previous voyage, and the recent strong northerly winds might well account for a slow passage. A heavy loss is likely to be caused through a bunker fire in the Spanish steamer *Isla de Pansy*, which, according to a message from Barcelona, has necessitated the submerging of the vessel. The *Isla de Pansy* was from Manila for Liverpool with a cargo of tobacco and coconuts. She is a regular liner of 3,484 tons, built in 1882, and owned by the Transatlantic Company of Barcelona.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

A Hongkong message to the *Asahi* is to the effect that in response to a warning given by the Japanese Minister in Peking in regard to the boycott of Japanese goods, the Peking Government has issued certain instructions to the Viceroy of Kwangtung. On the 8th instant the Viceroy called a meeting of the editors of Chinese newspapers which have been using their journals for the purpose of stirring up the boycott agitation and advised them to refrain from such action.

The same message adds that the Government of Hongkong, which has been exercising strict control over the shipment of arms to prevent their being imported into China, has now prohibited fishing boats from carrying arms for self-defence, which has so far been allowed. According to reports reaching the Tokyo authorities, the agitation for the boycott of Japanese goods in Hongkong has now much abated, and the sale of goods in stock has not been affected to any appreciable extent, but new orders are being deferred to some extent. The Kokuchi-kai (National Shame Society), a women's association, and the Self Government Society have been publishing circulars or addressing meetings with a view to helping forward the boycott agitation, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities, they have refrained from resorting to extreme tactics. At present the market of Japanese goods in South China is not materially affected.

JAPANESE BEER EXPORTS.

The Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company, which has decided to increase its capital from ¥3,600,000 to ¥12,000,000, as approved by a general meeting in January last, is now going through the necessary process for this increase, and at the same time a scheme is being framed for the extension of the company's factory. Apparently the company has no fear that the new taxation will have any particular effect in retarding consumption of the beverage. Japanese beer exported to South China is chiefly the production of the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company, but the annual exports for Shanghai, Hankow, and Hongkong are not more than 10,000 cases, the majority being shipped to Shanghai and Hankow. In Hongkong and Shanghai the demand for Japanese beer is small, and is practically confined to the Chinese and foreigners in China seem to prefer German beer. Last year the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company sent a commission to South China—Hongkong and Kwangtung—to investigate whether it was not possible to induce the Chinese to forsake German beer for Japanese, and as a result of the inquiries made it was found that there was a possibility of selling some 15,000 cases this year in South China. Arrangements were made accordingly, but the outbreak in Hongkong and Kwangtung of the agitation for the boycott of Japanese goods has frustrated the scheme for the time being. It is reported that the company has decided to improve, if possible, the sale of its beer in Singapore, Penang, and other places in the Straits by reducing the price by 32 or 33 as compared with foreign beers.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

OH! TO BE IN ENGLAND
NOW THAT APRIL'S HERE.

LONDON, April 24th.

We are experiencing severe snow-storms and sharp frost.

INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Mohmand insurrection is spreading. Many Afghans are joining the insurgents, and surprise is expressed that no efforts seem made to stop them.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 24th.

General Linievitch is dead.

THE BALTIC AGREEMENT.

LONDON, April 24th.

The agreements with regard to the Northern Baltic have been signed at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

SILVER.

LONDON, April 24th.

Silver is quoted at 25d. per oz.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

LONDON, April 22nd.

New York advises that shipments of gold to Europe have recommenced, and that \$3,500,000 are going to-day.

THE TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Post Master General, in a letter, says that he has no intention of supporting any proposal at the Telegraph Conference for the withdrawal of artificial code-words, but he expects all concerned to co-operate in keeping the privilege within reasonable bounds.

A MAN OF MARK.

THE VICEROY OF YUNNAN MOVES WITH THE TIMES.

The personality of Si-Leang, the Viceroy of Yunnan, arouses so much interest nowadays that it is interesting to note what an acute French observer says of him.

In an article in the *Duquesne Coloniale*, a Paris newspaper, he has no hesitation in calling Si-Leang a man of mark, whose like is seldom found in official China. Several French explorers, who recently came in contact with the Viceroy, have a high opinion of him. His rule has energized the administration of the province, the spirit of progress is at work, and Tonkin railway is going ahead fast.

Si-Leang is described as a man of understanding and inclined to progressive ideas, but anxious to do without foreign help as much as possible. He is bent on purifying the official class, and recently benched a lot of mandarins found guilty of corrupt practices. The Viceroy takes special interest in drilling the provincial levies in European style, and is organising a special force of armed police to guard the Tonkin railway when once finished. He seeks thus to avoid foreign interference in the work of safeguarding the railway.

The Viceroy follows practical methods of reform, and is far enough to station strong garrisons on the Tonkin frontier in view of possible foreign complications. The foreign railway is to him a standing danger, and he does his best to raise money to buy up the railroad and to extend it to the Yangtze Valley. But he cannot collect the huge sum required for the purpose. The provinces has no capitalists; it is too poor to stand fresh taxation, and no foreigners will lend the money on the Viceroy's security. He is in a fix. To buy the railway is impracticable. His view with mistrust the Railway Company, but he is all the same pushing on the line, which is expected to reach Mong-tze very shortly, and to get to the capital of the province in two years hence.

The above-mentioned journal is of opinion that, in the end, the Viceroy will bow to the inevitable and make it up with the Company. Many young men in the province have done so, and have set to work learning French and getting employment under the Company. There is also now an increasing demand for French goods in Yunnan, with every prospect of trade soon advancing by leaps and bounds.

KIND WORDS FOR CHINA.

"R. W. Smith, who is connected with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Shanghai, China, spent a few days in Portland," says the *Timberman*, the leading lumber magazine of the Pacific slope, published at Portland, Oregon. "Mr. Smith says the outlook for railroad building in China is very bright, and, during the next years, if nothing unforeseen happens, he looks forward to a wonderful activity in the commercial development of China. He says the timber interests of the Yalu River have been overestimated and that the Pacific Coast has not much to fear from that quarter. The industrial revolution which is going forward in the reduction of the export of flour from the Coast to the Orient, caused by the building in China of large flour mills, must necessarily continue. The United States will continue to export the wheat from which a large share of the flour will be made, but the milling will be done on the other side. Mr. Smith says there has been some wheat exported in a small way from Vladivostok. The wheat was raised along the Trans-Siberian road and is an excellent quality of hard wheat. The virgin soil and the rigorous climatic conditions are conducive for growing an excellent cereal."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 24th April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

THE FLORIDA WATER CASE.

The case in which the proprietors of the Kwong Sang shop, of 246 Des Voeux Road Central, were charged with an infringement of the Trade Marks Ordinance by applying a false trade description to bottles of scent, was continued.

Sir Henry Berkeley for the defence contended that there was no intention to defraud.

Mr. Slade argued that it had been held that no matter whether a man intended to defraud or not, if his act was to result in misleading, then he was guilty of fraud.

Sir Henry said he would reserve his remarks on the law till later. Proceeding, he said it must be obvious to the jury what their defence was. They asserted that they had done nothing which justified criminal proceedings by those persons who admitted they were rival traders in Florida water. The prosecutors had instituted those proceedings against them for squeezing them out of the trade in Hongkong to their pecuniary benefit. It could not have escaped the attention of the jury that when Mr. Lamparski was in the witness box he saw a colourable imitation in every bottle shown him, except one which turned out to be Colgate's of New York.

Sir Henry then produced one of the bottles of Lanman and Kemp's Florida water and one of the defendants' and ridiculed any suggestion of similarity on the labels. It was all nonsense, and that was the sort of thing for which they were to be sent to prison.

Mr. Slade—Certainly.

Sir Henry—Well, I hope not. Proceeding, he said their defence was that they had a right to sell Florida water in bottles as they had put them up because the prosecutors had no exclusive right to use the words Florida water and he asserted that there was nothing in the appearance of the bottle calculated to deceive any one outside a lunatic asylum. No ordinary man who wished to buy a bottle of the fountain brand of Lanman and Kemp's Florida water could be put off with two girls. It was too ridiculous.

They had a right to complain most bitterly of having criminal proceedings brought against them for doing what they had done for years, and which others were doing and intended to do, notwithstanding that prosecution until there was an injunction restraining them and not only the injunction of that court but that of the Privy Council. There were large pecuniary interests involved. It was not a question of infringing any ordinance for the defence of the public. The prosecutors had not proved that a single man had been deceived nor had they shown that a person who asked for Lanman and Kemp's had got Kwong Sang's instead. It was a prohibition of the criminal law to bring them there charged with a criminal offence, and he appealed to the jury to protect them and to compel the prosecutors, those rival traders, to come into a civil court and ask for an injunction and maintain their rights as against the defendants to sell Florida water in this Colony. They dare not come into a civil court because they know there was enough money to take the case to the Privy Council.

He ventured to stake his professional reputation—

The Chief Justice—That is not allowed.

Sir Henry—I won't stake my professional reputation. It is too valuable. This is a criminal case and you cannot go to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—Oh yes.

Sir Henry—I know of no case.

The Chief Justice—I know several.

Sir Henry—Appeal to the Privy Council is restricted, and the sum involved must be more than \$500. There are tens of thousands of dollars involved in these proceedings. I charge against this prosecution that this is an act of intimidation, but fortunately my clients are not to be intimidated. They have stood up in defence of their rights and intend to rely upon the independence of the jury to defend their rights. I feel inclined to apologise for occupying your time at length, but I ask your attention to what is called the similarity between these bottles. I must ask you to allow me to call it a glaring dissimilarity. Continuing, he pointed out that no one could mistake the two girls on their label for a fountain or the great American eagle.

Tung Tak Tim, managing partner of the Kwong Sang, said his firm manufactured Florida water and other perfumes. His trade mark, which was registered, was the two girls without any surroundings. There was a firm of the same name in Canton. It was their branch. They had been selling Florida water as made up at present for two years. There were many other Florida waters sold in the Colony besides that manufactured by prosecutors and by the defendants.

Mr. W. G. Humphreys was called for the defence and questioned by Sir Henry as to the likelihood of an intelligent man being deceived by the appearance of the defendants' bottles.

Would you be deceived by Kwong Sang's go up?—Certainly not.

You could not possibly take two girls (on defendants' labels) for a fountain, could you?—Not very well.

The Chief Justice—This is all on the basis—

Sir Henry—On the basis of the intelligent man who wants a bottle of Florida water.

The Chief Justice—On the basis that he knows Lanman and Kemp. Do you know Lanman and Kemp?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Knowing Lanman and Kemp's label you would not be deceived?—Certainly not.

If you wanted Lanman and Kemp's would you take that bottle?—Certainly not.

Cross-examined—Do you know that Lanman and Kemp were the inventors of Florida water?

I do not.

You have heard it?—No.

You know that they are very old manufacturers?—Yes.

Would you be surprised to know that they have been doing business since the forties?—No.

Would you believe that they were the first to manufacture Florida water—I should not be surprised.

Do you believe it?—I do not know.

Oh, that is your attitude. A bland don't know. You don't know anything about Florida water except that made by W. G. Humphreys?—No.

You know that Humphreys' Florida water is quite as good as that of Lanman and Kemp?—Yes, and a good deal cheaper. (Laughter, in which his Lordship joined.)

That scroll is as near Lanman and Kemp's as you can go?—I deny that.

They have threatened proceedings against you?—No.

Their solicitors have written to you?—Yes.

Witness admitted that he had been approached by Lanman and Kemp's solicitors on the subject and had undertaken not to sell any Florida water pending these proceedings.

You are therefore interested in having this action dismissed?—Yes.

Sir Henry—You are on your oath?

Witness—Yes.

And you have told the truth?—Yes.

The manager of the Sincere Company spoke to selling both Lanman and Kemp's and the Kwong Sang's Florida water.

Cross-examined—He sold the former at 65 cents and the latter at 35 cents. He made more profit on the latter, but he sold more of the former.

Mr. Knopps, a chemist in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., said the firm manufactured Florida water. It was a general name. Any chemist could make it as there were various formulas widely published. There were very many brands of Florida water and the name was not the exclusive right of Lanman and Kemp.

Is there a particular shape for Florida water bottles?—Yes. There is a particular shape for beer or champagne.

The Chief Justice—What do you say?

Witness—You can always tell a bottle of beer or pickles by the label.

The Chief Justice—You tell a bottle of champagne by the label?

Witness—Yes. (Laughter).

Sir Henry—That is the only way of telling champagne.

Witness afterwards mentioned the other brands of Florida water, and said that if he wanted Lanman and Kemp's and did not know their label he would not accept the Kwong Sang's. There was no resemblance in the label. In his opinion no one could mistake the one for the other of the two bottles produced. A Chinese purchaser was more observant than an European.

You make your Florida water from Lanman and Kemp's recipe?—No, we don't want it.

Have you a registered trade mark?—Yes.

The red label is not peculiar to Lanman and Kemp?—No.

Cross-examined—Lanman and Kemp are the pioneers of Florida water?—I don't know.

Have they not the reputation for it?—No. They are one of the best manufacturers, though there are others quite as good.

Can you suggest why Watson's label should have a fountain like Lanman and Kemp's? No.

Witness added that the two girls on Kwong Sang's label was such a distinguishing mark that no one could mistake the bottle for Lanman and Kemp's.

This concluded the evidence, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

AN ENTERPRISING KINETOSCOPIST.

One of the local Chinese papers remarks that when the late Li HUNG-CHANG visited America, circumstances prevented him from visiting Niagara Falls, the "greatest cataraet in the world." But I, the editor of this journal, have been privileged to see them here in Hongkong, very close and very natural. The Chinese editor referred to the demonstrations of the Edison Kinetoscope in a vacated shop in Queen's Road Central, fitted up as a theatre and the moving picture he saw was not of Niagara after all, but of smaller falls in (if we remember aright) the Yellowstone Park.

The pictures were good and interesting enough, but far more interesting was the young American to whose enterprise this exhibition is due. A year ago he was working for the American Government at Panama, and a visiting show with an Edison outfit had taken two thousand dollars gold in a night or two. This fired his ambition, and learning from Chinese there that they had nothing of the sort in Canton, he obtained the apparatus, learned how to work it, resigned his appointment, and set off to Canton to make his fortune. Alas! At Canton, after six months of interviewing and paying "squeeze," he was unable to get the necessary permit to open, and with most of his capital gone, he has been trying his luck in Hongkong, where he boldly "cut" the prices of similar French exhibitions. But business was bad, and a few minutes before this interview took place, he had sold out to the Chinese who own the premises—"sold for a song"—and proposes to land in New York a couple of months hence and set afresh for Panama. That fortune will be made yet, though not by advertising Mr. Edison's inventions. Back is the spirit which has made the United States nation, hustler, hustler, and if at first you don't succeed, hustle again.

JAPAN AND THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

As was announced some time ago, an invitation was extended by Japan to the United States, requesting that the American battleship squadron under Admiral Evans be sent to Japan on the homeward voyage from San Francisco. American papers just to hand contain the text of the Japanese invitation and the reply thereto, as follows:

Japanese Embassy, Washington, Mar. 18.
Sir—Under instructions from His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to communicate to you that the Imperial Government, having learned of the contemplated cruise of the United States battleship fleet from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, are sincerely anxious to be afforded an opportunity to cordially welcome that magnificent fleet and to give an enthusiastic expression to the sentiment of friendship and admiration invariably entertained by the people of Japan toward the people of the United States.

"I am further instructed to inform you that the Imperial Government is firmly convinced of the renewing effect which the visit of the American fleet to the shores of Japan will produce upon the traditional relations of good understanding and mutual sympathy which so happily exist between the two nations, and to express to you the hope of the Imperial Government that the fleet may be instructed to call at the principal ports of Japan in its extended cruise in the Pacific. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

"K. Takahira,
"Elihu Root, Secretary of State."
Though Secretary Root was in Washington, the reply to the Japanese Note was prepared and signed by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Bacon. It is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, March 22, 1903.
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your valued note of the 18th instant, by which you are so good as to convey, on behalf of the Imperial Government, an invitation for the American fleet now on the Pacific Coast to visit the principal ports of Japan."

"I have the honour and pleasure to say in reply that the President, to whom I have communicated this courteous and friendly action on the part of your Government, highly appreciating this evidence of the hearty goodwill of the Japanese nation, has charged me to request you to inform your Government that the United States is very happy to accept the invitation. It gives this Government pleasure to accept, because of the long existing and unbroken friendship between the two countries and the sincere regard of the American people for the people of Japan."

"I regret to add, however, that the limits of time imposed by the arrangements for the return of the fleet to the Atlantic Coast of the United States will not permit a visit to more than one of the ports of Japan."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of highest consideration."
"Robert Bacon,
"Acting Secretary."
"His Excellency Baron Kogoro Takahira,
Ambassador of Japan."

A CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

The *Far Eastern Review* for April has the following article of Chinese enterprise:
The modern Engineering and Shipbuilding Plant of China, based at Shanghai, The Republic, South China, is one of the most enterprising Chinese in Shanghai. Besides controlling the plant referred to, he is proprietor of the *Shanghai* and *Lido* China. The plant is situated conveniently on the banks of the Yangtze, a site specially adapted to the construction of steel lighters, launches, tugboats, steam barges, etc.

Besides the product of the shipyards, his machine shops turn out machinery of every description and design together with marine and stationary engines and boilers for which there has been created a large demand. Mr. Tan controls a large number of oil mills which were entirely equipped with machinery constructed at these shops.

Perhaps no plant of its kind in China turns out more work for the Chinese Imperial Customs than that of Nicolas Tan in the form of lighters, patent boats, etc.

In addition to these extensive enterprises, Mr. Tan is the proprietor of a large tile and brick manufacturing plant capable of turning out 2,000,000 bricks a month of any size, shape or color.

JAPANESE YARN.

REPORTS FOR RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION.

A meeting was held on the 9th instant of the committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, when a resolution was adopted relating to the restriction of the output of yarn. The resolution was to be laid before the regular general meeting of the Association on the 17th instant. The resolution recommends that the three mills should suspend night work for three months between May 1st and October 30th next, so far as the circumstances of each mill would allow, in order to reduce the production of coarse yarn in 20 counts and below, thus acting in compliance with the suggestion of the Shanghai Cotton Yarn Guild. Mills will be allowed to discontinue the operation of a certain number of spindles instead of the suspension of night work. In the latter cases it will be necessary to suspend the operation of spindles to the extent of not less than 274 per cent. of the number for six months in order to bring such mills into line with those abolishing night shifts for the time. It is further recommended that those mills engaged in weaving should suspend the operation of a reasonable number of spindles for spinning yarn for fabrics for home use.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Sikh* sailed from Shanghai on Friday morning, the 24th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on Monday, 27th inst. at daylight.
The J.-C. L. Lijn str. *Tibodas* left Kuching for this port on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.
The J.-C. L. Lijn str. *Tymah* left Macassar for this port on the 20th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.
The str. *Kalomo* left Singapore on Thursday, the 23rd inst., and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

SIR ROBERT HART, BART., THE GREAT I.G.

The Hon. Edwin Danby in the *Pacific Era* writes:—"One day in March, 1887, the writer, then a boy of seventeen, called upon Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, to ask for an appointment in the service. The great I.G. stood, as was his custom, at a high desk in a bleak little office, unadorned save with a few Chinese scrolls upon the walls. He was wrapped in a blanket bound about him with a leather strap, which he was accustomed to wear during the cold winters of Peking when at work. Application for appointment to the service was duly made. Sir Robert said: 'Don't bury yourself in China; it is not necessary for Americans to leave your country and build up careers abroad. We of Great Britain have to; our Islands are too small to hold us all but you have a great, wonderful, wide-up-your-own-go-to-college-and-help-build-up-your-own-United States, and make a career there.'"

"With the frankness of boyhood, I assured Sir Robert that I had no intention of remaining permanently in China, but would retire after my first septennial period of service, and stay at home. Sir Robert said very easily: 'Ah, no you won't! Many men who come to China think they will go home; home is always a dream, but hardly ever does a man give up service here. There is something in the air here that chains us to our task. I have known men to resign twice, but always come back again, and take up the old work. If you stay seven years in China, you will live your life here, as I have done; and often, in spite of the great success that I have had, and the good I think I have accomplished, I deeply regret that I did not make my career among my own people in my own land.'"

"Three months later, I became fourth assistant in the Customs Service.
"Recent press dispatches announce the proposed withdrawal of Sir Robert Hart from the Inspector Generalship of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, and the appointment in its place of Sir Robert E. Dredon. It will mark the close of the native career of one of the most remarkable men that Great Britain has produced in the last half century. It was fitting that the hand of Clive and Hastings should give to the world its greatest Asiatic administrator, and it is a characteristic of the changed era in which he lived that Sir Robert's power should have been based upon moral force and exercised with benign benevolence. The closing of such a career can only be viewed with regret for the world at large, and with the deepest regret by the great body of men who have been at various times in the Customs Service in China. During the writer's service in the Customs, he was brought into intimate contact with Sir Robert, and felt for him not alone the respect due to a great superior, but the affection and high regard only given to noble qualities and great ability."

"Sir Robert Hart's connection with the Chinese Imperial Maritime Service began in June 1855 under Horatio N. Lay, Inspector General. Lay was charged with having exceeded his authority in the purchase of a considerable fleet of war vessels from Great Britain, known in Anglo-Chinese history as the Lay-Osborne fleet. The government repudiated the purchase, and finally England took back the fleet. But Lay's power was broken. In '53 Sir Robert, then Mr. Hart, became Inspector General of the Customs, a service which was then in its infancy, giving no promise of the magnificent development that occurred at a later date.
"A word or two to the *raison d'être* of this remarkable anomaly in international affairs may not be out of place. It sprang from the abeyant state of the Tai Ping Rebellion which devastated the North and Central China in the decade prior to 1860. In '54 during the disorders consequent upon the destroying march of the rebels toward Peking, a band of Chinese desperadoes seized the native city of Shanghai. This was before the American, Frederick G. Ward, organizer of the *Ever-Victorious Army*, subsequently made so famous by Charles Gordon, had commenced his campaign. The native authorities of Shanghai fled in terror. Vessels entered custom houses without paying duty. Disorder and anarchy reigned. The native officials fled upon disorder, until finally a handful of foreigners, resident at Shanghai, took matters into their own hands. The three consuls of England, France and America constituted themselves into a kind of unofficial custom house, to receive notes for the payment of duty, and to issue papers to vessels entering and leaving the port. This system worked badly, and its duration was brief. It was followed by the appointment of the Chinese government, of these foreigners to administer the service at the port of Shanghai under the authority of Peking. Their duties were well performed and their administration so economical that it made instant appeal to the authorities at Peking, and the plan then tentatively inaugurated was formally adopted for the collection of duties on foreign commerce. Thus was born, at the time of internal distress, when the Manchu dynasty tottered on its throne, that great service that was to prove its strong support in later years."

"And then came the opportunity for Sir Robert Hart, then assistant interpreter in the British Consular Service, to win immortality in the history of Britain and of China. He quickly demonstrated his tact, his courage, and his high intelligence, and it was but a step to the position of chief power in the new service."

"How like a romance the record reads,—one of those romances that have in the past so often been given to the world by the sons of our British Isles! Out of this body of service, contentedly referred to on one occasion as the 'consul's lantern,' there came a service so powerful that upon it alone rested the credit of China abroad; a service attacked in vain by reactionaries, and supported no less by the genius of Sir Robert Hart than by the bayonets of the powers. For nearly fifty years Sir Robert was the chief, advisor to the throne. He had unlimited power in the administration of his own department. He had the supreme confidence of his nominal masters, the Princes and Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs. It is related that once Sir Robert was sent for by the Board, and informed that an American firm of strength and integrity had offered to administer the Customs Service for one-half the amount then being paid to the government. The proposition was laid before him without comment. In reply he said it was fortunate it should have come up at that time, since he intended to ask a large increase in the funds granted for the service. Practically without further discussion the American offer was declined, and Sir Robert's request allowed."

"Upon another occasion, the government placed wholly in his hands the making of peace with France, and he negotiated directly by cable with the French foreign office, over the heads of diplomatic intermediaries, and peace was made at a cost of 80,000 taels in cable charges."

"At this date the service has grown until there are four immense Departments: the Revenue Department for the collection of duties, numbering 1,151 foreigners and 4,450 Chinese employees; the Marine Department, having charge of harbors, lights, etc.; the Educational

Department, administering the Tung Wen Kwan, and the Postal Department, a total staff, foreign and Chinese, of 11,980 men. Over this service until very recently, Sir Robert Hart has been absolute master. Promotions, dismissals, appointments, all were in his hands; yet so well has he administered the service, and so free has it been from favoritism, or the bitter ills that so often accompany authority, that rarely is anyone heard to question the justice and the good faith of the great Inspector General. With him to attempt to wear the medals and decorations that have been conferred upon him by almost every government upon earth, his entire wardrobe could scarce accommodate the glittering collection. England made him successively Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander and Grand Commander of the same Order, and finally a Baronet. In 1885 England appointed him her Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, but he did not take up the appointment, and remained in the Customs Service as Inspector General. China has conferred upon him titles without number; buttons and feathers and dragons, and has in addition conferred ancestral rank of the first order for three generations upon his ancestors."

"Some day we shall know, and history will record, how much the world owes to this kindly, unassuming, music-loving, tender-hearted, and man, who saved a throne and kept a nation, who gave a people a sense of progress and modernity, who gave a superb object lesson to the nations of Asia in the integrity, faithful devotion to duty, and loyalty of the best type of foreigner to his employer. Through all the decades of the last half century, the Customs Service has been the one green spot in the desert waste of Chinese maladministration and corruption."

A FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

FROM THE HUMOROUS CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

"One of the most useful lessons learnt from the Japanese war was the high effectiveness of secrecy. It is therefore little to be wondered at, that the Japanese army, as it was, we have the pleasure and honour of maintaining in this country should have taken the very earliest opportunity of showing that the Japanese are not alone in living up to the latest and best that scientific war can produce."

"Unfortunately we had not a big European Power with 3,000,000 soldiers to experiment against; but let us not for that reason decay the comparatively humble objective which some of our young men, and boys with 40, 2500 old men, and some of our able-bodied rounds of ammunition are capable of accomplishing. They are at any rate more exciting than dummy targets at field firing;—whereas it is difficult to raise sufficient enthusiasm to try and mystify and surprise a dummy target, a live objective gives field for legitimate enterprise in this direction."

"The tribe selected for vivisection in the outfit of the *Secretary in Military Operations* were the Buggy Khels, a collection of head-hunters who had certainly earned a reputation for being a very bad and very unscrupulous lot. The only thing that was overlooked was that the expedition against them was a strictly secret affair, and that it would be a display of great wit and tact on their part not to be taken by surprise. True a few tame Afridis in opening their many heads to the compiler of the official 'communiqués' stated that they were transfixed with astonishment at a head-hunting expedition with which the punitive force, under the extraordinary leadership of the *Secretary in Military Operations*, had been concentrated. But the Buggy Khels, who are perhaps hardly as glib as they are supposed to be, were not so easily deceived. They were probably not more than 100,000 men, besides the Buggy Khels, who knew exactly what was going to happen and where and when. This considering that the population of this country is 300,000,000 is very creditable; it shows indubitably what stern determination in this direction may effect. A nursery maid give a pathetic instance. A nursery maid employed by an officer's wife at Peshawar, and engaged to marry a gallant British officer, retired at the last moment to a hastily written post note, 'You will not hear from me again until I return, if ever, Jack.'"

"This simple missive meant that so vital was the principle of secrecy that it was feared that some of the vast strategic combinations of the future might inadvertently be conveyed to a love-letter. Could anything be more stern and unrelenting, and yet so necessary? Perhaps a fact little known, but which undoubtedly contributed greatly to the success of the expedition, was the careful preparation and training which some of the leading members of the Staff had at the hands of Messrs. Mackenzie and Devant (late Cooke). At the 'Home of Mystery' these officers have gained exceptional experience, and it is no uncommon thing for one of them to hide his own hat so secretly that no one—not even himself—can find it again. It is hardly to be wondered at therefore that they succeeded in hiding everybody from everything, themselves from each other, and the people who were too dense and ignorant to be mystified were the Buggy Khels."

"Another interesting innovation on Japanese lines, was the exclusion of newspaper correspondents, and the substitution of an official dispenser of news. Mindful that the gaiety of nations must be maintained at all cost, the Government evidently secured the services of one of the most valued contributors to *Punch*, one of those comedians who, standing in a purely deadly earnest, had the gratification of raising more laughter than the Messrs of India than any other man of letters. The Messrs of India, the Messrs of the Messrs, which described the troops as being in the best of spirits and eager to advance, when, as everyone knows, with British Tom and Sney Jack on these occasions generally weep and wail and ask to be left behind, was an exquisite touch. Then again what more intensely funny than the giving of news that was not only false but sometimes worse than the truth. It reminded one irresistibly of that was not you wait!—the classical comic of that description. In the month of February to telegraph to Calcutta a dignified account of the expedition which happened during the previous year, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in the latest volume of which a pious hope is expressed that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, will soon be found."

AN OLD RESIDENT OF JAPAN.

Reminiscences of Kobe and of Japan generally thirty odd years ago are always interesting, but somehow those residents whose memories go back to the sixties and early seventies can rarely be induced to talk of the good old days of the *Gwasindok* more, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Captain John Steedman, who has just left Kobe for a well-earned and prolonged holiday with his family in Scotland, was one of the oldest master mariners along the Japan coast, 'oldest' in the sense of motive service at sea, not in point of age.

Captain Steedman first arrived at Kobe in 1871 as second mate of the 'Mikoto,' a vessel he afterwards commanded when the vessel was transferred to the Mitsui Bishi. In May 1872 Captain Steedman was appointed to command the 'Tsuru-maru' (formerly the 'Udine'), and took part in the Formosa expedition, running from Nagasaki to Southern Formosa with stores, and returning with sick and wounded. The command of a coasting vessel in those days was no sinecure, since the Japanese seamen—although strong, hardy, and willing fellows—knew nothing of deep-sea work and discipline, coming on board straight from their fishing-junks and without any training. The *Tsuru-maru* arrived on board the 'Tsuru-maru' at Nagasaki with their two swords, and came back from Formosa sick and wounded. Those who died on the way home were not buried at sea, but put into sacks, and the bodies being covered with lime—brought back to Nagasaki."

Until 1875 Captain Steedman remained on the run between Osaka and the Lushan Islands, and in September he took a trip home, being appointed on his return chief officer of the 'Higo-maru,' under the newly combined National and Mitsui Bishi Companies. In 1877, when the *Sasama* of the *Yokohama* broke out, he took command of the *Hanko-maru*. He was appointed to the command of the *Yokohama* training-ship for cadets, the 'Yokohama-maru.' After being engaged for some time in the coasting service, Captain Steedman took over a ship on the Kobe-Gosho run, and in 1879 this service was extended to Vladivostok. He can therefore claim to have opened the first regular mail service between Japan and Vladivostok, and indeed prior to that time there was no regular mail delivery at the Siberian port at all, the residents being dependent for their mails upon occasional mail-boats that called and merchant ships."

Another interesting incident in Captain Steedman's career occurred in 1874, when the Imperial Mint was established at Osaka and began to make copper coins. A big cargo of the new copper, one and two-son pieces was sent from Osaka to all the little ports and out-of-the-way places down the Inland Sea, and it fell to Captain Steedman to take down the officials to distribute these coins and bring back a cargo of 'tampoon' in exchange."

While in the Japanese company's service, the Captain took several leading positions—across to Korea and China. In December 1884 he took Count (now Marquis) Inouye to Chemulpo, and in February of the following year he took the then Count Ito and staff to Tientsin, en route for Peking, afterwards waiting some weeks at Chefoo until the diplomatic business had been settled at Peking when Count Ito and party rejoined the ship at Tientsin and returned to Japan."

Captain Steedman was in command of the 'Sasama-maru' in 1885 when the *Kyodo Unyu Kaisha* or Union Steamship Company and the Mitsui Bishi Company were amalgamated into the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. He remained five years in the new company, and then took up the Inland Sea and coast pilot service. In those days none of the big passenger ships came through the Inland Sea, but went direct from Hongkong to Yokohama and *vice versa*, whereas nowadays there are very few ships that take the outside passage and all few ships that take the outside passage and all of them call at Kobe. Captain Steedman believes the U.N.K. Company was the first to send their ships regularly through the Inland Sea, and he is inclined to think that they were anticipated by the P. & O. Captain Steedman has piloted the ships of the C.P.M. Company on this route from the first. The trip through the Inland Sea proved so popular with passengers that the other companies headed by the Pacific Mail, followed the lead of the C.P.M., and now the Inland Sea route is followed by all the passenger boats and most of the mail and coasting ships. It is also accountable for this diversion of traffic from the outer passage. We believe we are right in saying that during the whole of Captain Steedman's career as a commander and pilot in Japanese and Far Eastern waters, extending over a period of 37 years, he has never had an accident of serious nature or been responsible for the loss of a single life. Considering the varied conditions under which he has sailed, especially in the early days, this is a record of which any mariner might be proud, and Captain Steedman's many friends in Japan will wish him a pleasant holiday in the land of his birth after his long and honourable career in Japanese waters."

CATS EYES AS CLOCKS.

So long as there is a cat anywhere near, it is not necessary to have a watch or a clock, for the animal's eyes will tell you the time of day. The first indicator was Mr. Huc, who, in a work on the Chinese Empire, tells how he was initiated into the mystery.

Mr. Huc and a party of friends set out to visit a Chinese Christian mission settlement among the peasantry. They met a young Chinese man on the road, and to test his intelligence he asked him if he could tell them the time. The man, looking up at the sky, but could not read any native clock, and he returned towards a farm, and returned in a few moments with a cat in his arms. Pushing up its eyes with his hand, he told Huc to look at them, and at the same time volunteering the information that it was not noon yet. While they were puzzling over the matter the boy went about his business."

When the party reached the village they asked the Christian converts if they could tell the time by a cat's eyes. Immediately there started a wild hunt for the cats, and all the cats in the neighbourhood were brought before them. The Chinese grew gradually narrower up to 12 cat's eyes grew, gradually narrower up to 12 lines, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and after that dilation recommenced. Huc examined the eyes of several cats, and verified what the Chinese had told him."

No doubt it is a trick with which the natives have been familiar for centuries, remarks a Singapore contemporary. But how did the boy know it was not yet noon, since at 11.30 and 12.30 the 'pupils' would appear the same?

TO KEEP FREE FROM COLDS DRINK "WHISKY MACDONALDS."

"WHISKY MACDONALDS" (1/3 Crabbie's Ginger Wine with 2/3 King Edward Whisky, or Perfection Whisky or Club Whisky) are drunk all over India to prevent Colds and to warm the cockles of the heart. Try them. Very effective for this weather. Shooting and Picnic parties should not be without.

CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[35]

CHINESE OFFICIAL IN AUSTRALIA.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.
As a sign that China is eager to become abreast of the times, and is anxious to look after not only her own interests but those of her subjects, and the neighbouring islands a distinguished student, Mr. Thomas Ling, who has just reached Sydney, says the 'Sydney Morning Herald' of March 2. He has been despatched to not only enquire into the conditions of his fellow-subjects in Australia, but also to settle some misunderstanding that has arisen between Samoa between German employers and Chinese workmen. It is alleged that the Chinese, who are bound to their employers by contract for five years, have been ill-treated, and Mr. Ling has been specially deputed to investigate the matter."

Questioned on various matters dealing with China and this country, Mr. Ling was inclined to be reticent. Asked about the Chinese restriction question, he said that at present his Government was doing its best to rectify matters. On the opium question Mr. Ling was more explicit. He said that use of opium was being restricted in China to an extensive degree; so much so that former big users of the drug were dying in hundreds through not getting enough. As a matter of fact, he observed, in Hongkong the British Government has given a monopoly to one Chinaman or Company. It is styled an opium farm, which means in reality opium firm. This firm controls the entire supply, and sells to different buyers, Australians included. This is how opium gets into this country, as Hongkong is the only port at which Australian ships visit."

Asked about the Manchurian railway question, Mr. Ling said he was not altogether conversant with the subject, as he had been travelling since the matter cropped up. He was, however, of the opinion that Japan, inclined to take upon herself the right to give advice and assist in its being carried out. The Chinese nation, he remarked, is awakening. It is now taking into account all little details dealing with foreign nations which some years ago it did not recognise as important. "The last step by the Japan side is now being followed by China," he said, "and it will not be long, in my opinion, before our great neighbour is surpassed, so far as its ideas of advancement are concerned. The advancement of China simply means the benefit of the whole world, as hundreds of millions of pounds must be paid by us for mining plant and other things before we can develop our vast country's resources."

FRIENDS AND BOOKS.

The life of the European in the East markedly differs from his or her life in the West, in the nature and extent, and comparative proportions of friendship and acquaintance. The line of demarcation between acquaintance and friendship is constantly changing, and frequently ill-defined. For our purpose extreme cases may be taken to avoid confusing the issue and the accepted fact is that out here one has more acquaintances and fewer friends. It is a natural result of temporary residence and fleeting associations. No sooner is one settled down in a house or a mess than one or more of the party goes on leave or is transferred to another settlement. The flower of friendship never has a chance to grow, and most of the acquaintances are but the most fleeting knowledge of one's affairs, much less their minds. The rarity of the friend makes the meeting with an old one all the more touching; it lends zest to the search for him among the millions of England, if happily he be on leave at the same time, and deepens the shallow sentiment that existed in the East. It is the cause of that pathetic clinging to correspondence with friends in England, shutting one's eyes to the fact that changing circumstances have shifted the line from the region of confidence to that of casuality, from the region of books, with all the world's, to a meeting with a friend, and a pleasant evening with them, and thereafter comes a mere nodding acquaintance, ended at the periodic auction as "one lot of books." We see the magazine, the newspaper, the chest of the drawing room, obnoxious of the fact that

"There is a society continually open to us of people who will talk to us as long as we like, whatever our rank or occupation; talk to us in the best words they can choose, and of the things nearest their hearts. All books are divisible into two classes, the books of the hour, and the books of all times. It is a distinction of species. There are good books for the hour, and good ones for all time; bad books for the hour and bad ones for all time."—S. F. Press.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 24th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly on the N.E. coast of China, the depression having moved Eastwards towards the Sea of Japan.
Pressure is relatively high over N. China, and the northern shores of the China Sea. It is still low along the Yangtze.
Light variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
The Japanese returns are not yet to hand.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. or variable winds, Light to fair.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, light.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Iamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Iamook and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted 'malaria'—which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or pimples. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give any relief. I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided home, and for a change, I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally discharged out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness."

I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, which are the most reliable in India, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement. My skin was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment, and after a while I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again, and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood, and affections of the skin. Thomas Ling, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Tottenham St., Tooting, S.W., Aug. 2, 1902."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of the Blood, and Affections of the Skin. Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and protect the skin, Cuticura Resolvent Pills to purify the blood. A Full Course of Treatment costs 5s. 6d. (Postage 6d. extra). Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & A. H. Cross, Ltd., 143 Tottenham St., Tooting, S.W., London, W. (Telegrams: 'Cuticura' and 'Cuticura' to London, W.).

49-16

GOLD FIND IN PHILIPPINES.

What may prove to be a gold discovery of considerable magnitude has been made during the past week by a gold dredging plant operating at Paracale in Ambos Camarines province. In its operations on one of the bars in the river it worked close to the north bank near the mouth and upon reaching bedrock found a pay streak of heavy coarse gold.

As yet the extent of the find has not been determined. It is estimated, however, to be exceedingly large, many ounces of the yellow metal are being brought to the surface daily in the huge steel buckets. Work is being kept up day and night, and already several shipments of gold have been made to local banks.

The dredge is owned by the Paracale Gold Dredging Company, a New Zealand syndicate although considerable of the stock is held in Manila and among people residing in the Camarines. Its building was begun many years ago but owing to many drawbacks, including the bursting of a boiler, active operations were not begun until several weeks ago. Fully forty men are employed.

Also showing considerable activity, particularly among the quartz claims. The Nueva California, Germania and Magallanes groups belonging to J. Casanova of Manila are being extensively developed.

It is generally understood that a deal is pending for their sale and that Castle & Gribble, Wolf and Sons are interested in the negotiations. W. C. Hazen, a mining expert of note, connected with the Guggenheims in the United States, has spent a week at the mines and is thought to have secured the instalment of powerful pumps.—*Cebuensis*.

RECORD CARGO-WORKING AT CALCUTTA.

The steamer "Strathgairn," 4,408 tons gross, Captain L. White, arrived in the port of Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 15th February, with 6,000 tons of rice and paddy from Rangoon, and was berthed at No. 2 Dock berth. Kidderpore, the same afternoon. She started work on the morning of the 20th February, and went on discharging her rice cargo until the 22nd February, when she went in for dry dock to clean and paint with some cargo in her. She came out of dry dock on the morning of the 23rd February, and was berthed at No. 4 Dock berth, when she finished her discharge. She handled up to No. 18 (Calcutta) on the 26th February, and loaded 7,400 tons of coal for Messrs. F. W. Hoigens and Co., and left the berth fully loaded on the 27th February. She did not work at all at night. The steamer therefore did record work since she came in, having worked 65 hours and handled altogether about 13,000 tons of cargo, or 208 tons an hour.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. The Editor's name is not to be used in any communication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. - 12.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD—6 Rooms.
20, WYNDHAM STREET—4 Rooms.
Apply to, E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 762

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"

Captain A. J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 28th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPEAUX & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 763

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 741

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUMATRA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon where such consignments will be sorted out mark-by-mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA."

Capt. Girstenbrun, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersigning by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the wharves.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 760

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE Committee have fixed the following dates as SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1908:

WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

FRIDAY, 29th May.

MONDAY, 29th June.

THURSDAY, 30th July.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

TUESDAY, 29th September.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

WEDNESDAY, 27th November.

By Order of the Committee,

J. F. WRIGHT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. 754

NOTICE.

S.S. "CHOISING" GENERAL AVERAGE

S.S. "WONGKUI" GENERAL AVERAGE

ALL Claims against either of these General Averages for loss of or damage to Cargo must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 30th May next or they will not be included in the statement.

Copies of the invoices (in English) must accompany the documents in support of the claims.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Adjuster.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 750

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th April, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 699

TRANSLATED NOVELS, (some illustrated), Actresses' Photos; catalogue free, or with sample, 25d. (letter postage).—A. D. SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

NOTICE.

AT the request of our Lady Customers, we will hold a

GENUINE

CHEAP SALE

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAINALI & CO.,
25, Queen's Road Central,
Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 651

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

TAI & CO. (trading as TONG TAI & CO.) of No. 200, Wing Lok Street West Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Flour Merchant, has on the 11th February, 1908, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, of the Trade Mark of the following

TRADE MARKS viz.:

a. The representation of a GRAMOPHONE including the trumpet affixed to the box with handle complete, on the left hand side of the box in the word "Best" on the right hand side of the box is the word "FLOUR" above the picture are the words "GRAMOPHONE BRAND—BEST FLOUR" and the Chinese characters 琴聲留 meaning Gramophone and below the picture are the words "KI CHING PO" "YONG TAI & Co." and the Chinese characters 粉線等上 meaning Best Flour as his Trade Mark.

b. The representation of an Electric Tramcar with passengers seated therein and the electric rod connected with overhead wire together with the street station on left supporting overhead wire above the picture are the words "ELECTRIC TRAMWAY BRAND" and below the picture are the letters K. C. P. and the words "TUNG TAI & Co." and on either side of those words forming a perpendicular fence (four Chinese characters on either side) the following Chinese characters 粉白麵幼 根好等頭 as his Trade Mark.

c. The representation of a pair of opera glasses colored red above the picture are the words "TELESCOPE BRAND" Best Flour and below the picture are the words "KI CHING PO" "YONG TAI & Co." K. C. P. Best and on either side of the picture forming a perpendicular fence thereto (six Chinese characters on either side) the following Chinese characters 雙鏡里手泰桐 粉麵根好白幼 as his Trade Mark.

In the name of the said KI CHING PO who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicant in respect of FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of such Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of February, 1908.

R. A. HARDING,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY AND POSTCARD ALBUMS,

Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS

in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c.

AND

All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—

GRACA & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des

Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in

Kanton werden das Jahr 1908 durch

den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsul

H. von VARCHMIN.

Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1991

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at the following stores:

KOWLOON BOK STALL, Ferry Wharf.

Messrs. H. EUTTONJER & SONS, Kow-

loon Store, No. 35, Elgin Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Elgin Road.

Mr. A. YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, July to December

1907. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 25th February 1907

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders

in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 25th April, 1908, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a Dividend and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th April, until SATURDAY, 25th April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 638

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1908, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1908. 711

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARL WILHELM GEORG in our Firm CEASED on 31st December 1907.

ERICH GEORG & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. 758

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public and all our customers that Mr. J. A. WINDSOR who has represented our Firm for some time past is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any Capacity whatsoever from this date.

For J. A. WINDSOR & Co.,
K. R. GAUTAMAPALA,
Jewellers, 54, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 759

INTIMATIONS

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

S. IEN TING.

URGENT DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 675

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

M. GILL ANDERS.

"CLAREMONT,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 563

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have 50,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday accepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. 35 & 37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. 669

SANG MOW.

RAFFAN and GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SEATERS & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 391

TO LET.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. 38

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Apply to—
FRED. BORNEMANN,
No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.)

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPT.,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 299

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CANN ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

No. 1, COLLEGE GARDENS, Farnished. For 5 or 6 Months, cheap rental.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. From 1st July, 1908.

No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE, 1st Row Corner House.

EACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Oldbook MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS (FRANK). No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to—
LINDSTADT & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1908. 189

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Lookiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
TAM TSE KONG,
Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

COMMODOUS SHOP in Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 643

TO LET.

PARKSIDE, Kowloon, 7 Rooms. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1908. 718

TO LET.

No. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon, Cheap Rental.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SUD, MARSEILLES	PERA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 25th April	Freight only.

SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. G. L. Daniel	About 30th April	Freight and Passage.
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LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OR OCEAN	DEVAHA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	Noon, 2nd May	See Special Advertisement.
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For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 25th April, 4 P.M.
BOHIOH AND HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 26th April, 9 A.M.
SWATOW, TSINGTAI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUICHOW"	On 28th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th April, 4 P.M.

THURSDAY	ISLAND	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
COOK TOWN, CAPE TOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, ROBERT LAUNCE- STON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining
Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-
out and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	DEPARTING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th April, at 9 A.M.
TAMULU VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th April, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.

This newly built steamer has made her maiden trip and arrived here from Japan.
These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers
and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ample. Unvalued Table
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 1st May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"YORCK"	Wednesday, 6th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW"	About Wednesday, 6th May.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of May.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 21st May, at 5 P.M.

For further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

5

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports,
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	25th April
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	S.S. SCANDIA	6th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	S.S. ANDALUSIA	14th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	S.S. DORTMUND	25th May

For further Particulars, apply to—

HOMeward.

FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. LIBERIA	27th April
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESIA	10th May
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th May

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th April, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 28th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wednesday, 29th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOI	"KUSANG"	Friday, 1st May, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st May, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st May, 4 P.M.
MOI	"HOPSANG"	Friday, 1st May, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUSANG," "NAMSANG" and "HOPSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cusoo, Tientsin
and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"INABA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at Daylight.
COLOMBO, B.C. and VICTORIA, B.C. and SHANGHAI, WASH., SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KAMAHARA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 13th May, at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"SHINANO MARU"	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	"TANGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th May, at 4 P.M.
KOBE	"KUMANO MARU"	FRIDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU"	FRIDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
	"YETOROFU MARU"	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
	"HAKATA MARU"	SATURDAY, 9th May, at Daylight.
	"YAWATA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 13th May, at Noon.

Calling at Shimoda.
Cargo only.
Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
via SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YARBA"	About 27th April.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIC"	On 28th April, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS"	On 11th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"AUSTRALIE"	On 12th May, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta,
Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from 227 10s. up to 271 10s. 20 hours Railway
from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILLET,
Agent.

Queen's Building.

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Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
RING FLAK
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to
Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents.

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

Without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily
and permanently cure himself without the know-
ledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the de-
partment of medical science, and thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
life of suffering.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign
Remedy for discharges, superfluous mucus,
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affections, the use of which does irreparable harm by
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serious diseases.

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Remedy for primary and secondary skin
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regarded to cure. The preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired
vision, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blinding
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disorders resulting from dissipation, early ex-
cesses, etc., which debility represents a danger,
because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

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Druggists. In ordering, state which of the three
"THERAPIONS" appears on the British Government
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to every package by order of His Majesty's Her-
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SANTAL MIDY
These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copiba,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.
Each capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
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APOLINE
Prescribed by the highest French
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Tansey, steel Drops and Penny
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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
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THE VOLUME which consists of 461
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to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A.
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A description of Chinese Social Customs
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"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.

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Emblem in gold.

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To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH
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Science and Art go hand-in-hand making Welsbach not
only the most efficient, but the most elegant Light.

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GLOBES AND FITTINGS.

For household lighting Welsbach have
the largest selection of artistic globes and
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Citron, Lemon, etc.

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Particulars and catalogues may be
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Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co.,
Ltd., London.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

WILKS & JACK, LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Abercrombie, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns,
3000 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Fuller, Shanghai
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns,
7000 h.p., Captain F. E. C. Ryan,
Hongkong
Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine,
R.N., Shanghai
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. Hon. G. O. J. Bridgman, S'p'g
Brimstone, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. F. B. Noble, Shanghai
Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L.
Mansel, Shanghai
Chilcote, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D.
B. Raikes, Shanghai
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6
guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickson,
Shanghai
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns,
7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Shang-
hai
Hasty, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,
4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall,
Hongkong
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,
4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickson,
Hongkong
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,
3900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. A. Freemantle,
Hongkong
Kent, armoured, 9300 tons, 14 guns, 22000
h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Hongkong
King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of
Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir H. T. L. L.
Lambton, Commander-in-Chief, 14,400 tons,
Capt. L. Clinton-Baker, Hongkong
Kinsale, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr.
Stdney H. Tennison, Yangtze
Merlin, surveying ship, 1090 tons, 6 guns, 1400
h.p., Comdr. P. H. Walter, Hongkong
Monmouth, cruiser, 3800 tons, Capt. G. W.
Smith, Mrs Bay
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,
Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Walcott, Hongkong
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns,
6300 h.p., Paid off
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Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Mellin, West River
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Tickle, West
River
Snipe, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Boon, Strath,
Hongkong
Tamar, receiving ship, 4300 tons 6 guns,
Commodore Stokes, Hongkong
Teal, river gunboat, 130 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. H. R. Godfray, Yangtze
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. H. T. Atlay, Shanghai
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns,
6300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson,
Shanghai
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Douglas, Singapore
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5
guns, 5900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. Kiddle,
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Lt. Comdr. John F. Knox, Yangtze
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
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Yangtze
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Livingstone, Yangtze.

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POWDER
BUGS, FLEAS,
MOTHS, BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning before
breakfast.

6 21-1

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
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HONGKONG.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficient because absolutely pure
English Oil Not made of resin.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Yarra, with the French mail of the 27th ult. left Saigon on Friday, the 24th inst. at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th inst. at daylight. This packet brings cables to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 22nd Feb.

FOR	PER	DATE
Tourane	Triumph	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Parang	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Empire	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Japan	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Joongang	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Pera	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Kiukiana	Saturday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Penang and Shanghai	Chosien Maru	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Hobart and Hainan	Shan	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Penang	Shan	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Penang	Shan	Sunday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Catherine Apeal	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hutchinson	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Taming	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Catherine Apeal	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Taming	Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Shan	Tuesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Wednesday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Wingang	Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Michael Jensen	Thursday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Sui Tai	Thursday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Friday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Friday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Saturday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Saturday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Sunday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Sunday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Sunday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Sunday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Monday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Monday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Monday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Monday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Wednesday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Wednesday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Wednesday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Thursday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Thursday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Thursday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Hutchinson	Friday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Shan	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Muntassir	Tyaboda	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & CO. India via Tulucoia. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

TO-DAY.
Ordinary Annual Meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., at General Managers' Office, 11 a.m.
Half-yearly Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, at Club's Office, 12.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 24th.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON HONGKONG.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON YOKOHAMA.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON MANILA.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON BATAVIA.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON HAINAN.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON HONGKONG.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON SHANGHAI.—

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Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

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ON YOKOHAMA.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

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Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

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Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON BATAVIA.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON HAINAN.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON HONGKONG.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills on demand 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 1/10 1/4

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Credits at 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 1/10 1/4

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, April 24th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra

Bank

Hongkong & Shanghai

National B. of China

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

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Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of India

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

TWEEDMOUTH'S STANDARD OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

Lord Tweedmouth has been giving away the case for the Admiralty, of which he is the head and for which he is responsible, remarks a London contemporary. To begin with, he announces a new theory of his duties as First Lord. The political part in which he declared that he has abandoned party to serve the Navy need not be discussed. Everyone will be glad to take note of it. Having made this great renunciation, especially meritorious in a Minister whose career as a Party Whip has brought him to his present post of chief defender of Great Britain and the Empire, Lord Tweedmouth takes a peculiar view of the new duties laid upon him during the last two years. The First Lord, he said, has a double duty. In the first place it must be his business to consider how far the burden of naval expense may fairly be borne by the people of this country. That is a false doctrine, a dangerous theory, a complete misconception of the First Lord's duty. His first and only business is to consider whether the Navy is ready for any emergency. He must secure that readiness, no matter at what cost. There are other people who will take care that he does not spend too much money. There are, first, his colleagues in the Cabinet, most of whom have to spend money, and who must hedge with him for a share of what is available. Next, there is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who usually keeps a tight hand on the First Lord, and will find little difficulty with Lord Tweedmouth. Then there is the House of Commons, which is there to control expenditure and the taxpayers who have to remedy when they grow big. The other half of the First Lord's double duty, which Lord Tweedmouth puts second, though it comprises all his duty, is to see that the Navy is in perfect order and ready for any conflict. On this part of his work the First Lord is not clear. It is not his business, he says, to define the two-Power standard. He leaves that to his colleagues. But he has his own private individual opinion, which is that the two-Power standard does not mean a Navy able to face the two next strongest naval Powers. His predecessors have taken it to mean a Navy as strong as the two next strongest Powers, plus 10 per cent. Lord Tweedmouth throws all his predecessors overboard. He would take "any probable combination of foreign Powers." That is to say, if there were Powers A, B, and C, with 40, 30, and 20 ships each respectively, and if Lord Tweedmouth thought that Power A was friendly to England, he would be content with a Navy of 30 plus 20 plus 10 per cent, or 55 ships. If, after he had been three years in office, A suddenly changed its policy, made an alliance with B, and brought about a war, Lord Tweedmouth would have to begin the war with 55 ships against 70. Everyone can see how Lord Tweedmouth's theory is for the possible enemies of England, but it is manifestly why a man who expounds such a doctrine should have authority over the British Navy, that he means well is certain. But if he cannot see that a battleship takes two years to build while a foreign Power's policy may change in a fortnight, he is not a safe director of British defence in peace or war.

That Lord Tweedmouth has been carrying out his theory and waiting to compete with Germany until Germany is so nearly level with him that it may be difficult for England to keep the lead was well brought out yesterday by Earl Crawford. Lord Tweedmouth is if it were not for his own private opinion, a man who would take "any probable combination of foreign Powers." That is to say, if there were Powers A, B, and C, with 40, 30, and 20 ships each respectively, and if Lord Tweedmouth thought that Power A was friendly to England, he would be content with a Navy of 30 plus 20 plus 10 per cent, or 55 ships. If, after he had been three years in office, A suddenly changed its policy, made an alliance with B, and brought about a war, Lord Tweedmouth would have to begin the war with 55 ships against 70. Everyone can see how Lord Tweedmouth's theory is for the possible enemies of England, but it is manifestly why a man who expounds such a doctrine should have authority over the British Navy, that he means well is certain. But if he cannot see that a battleship takes two years to build while a foreign Power's policy may change in a fortnight, he is not a safe director of British defence in peace or war.

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JAPAN'S DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Times writes:—The events of each successive year in Japan tend to confirm the impression that her policy is destined to differ, perhaps permanently, from that of any other modern State. What constitutes the distinguishing feature is the power wielded by the "Elder Statesmen" (Genro), who, whether in office or out of office, have always to be reckoned with. These Genro are the men who planned, directed, and presided over the birth of New Japan. Their record is unequalled if not unparalleled, and the nation which produced them should be proud of their achievements and grateful for their guidance. There are but six of these Elders surviving—Prince Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama, Marquis Inouye, Marquis Matsukata, and Count Okuma. The last, however, deliberately separated himself from the group in order to become a party leader, and for many years his counsels have ceased to be sought by the Throne. One other should be added to the list of Elders, Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading merchant and banker. With his name are associated many of the country's greatest financial measures, and he has not abandoned a conviction that material development was the country's most urgent need, he would now certainly stand on the same political platform with Ito, Yamagata, Inouye, and Matsukata. But, being devoted solely to business, he is not reckoned among the Genro, and has no connexion with politics. The direct influence of the Genro is exercised in three ways: the Emperor habitually consults them in the presence of any important national problem; they are an integral element of every Council of State; and they sway a large majority in the Upper Chamber of the Diet. Indirectly their influence is due to prestige, which brings their advice into wide respect, and to the fact that the ranks of officialdom include many who have sat at their feet and learned statecraft from them. The Genro are not united in their political opinions. Prince Yamagata is frankly conservative and has nothing in common with party politicians. He represents the military section of the State. Prince Oyama is a soldier before everything, and politics have no attraction for him. Prince Ito is a man of many sides. Equally great a politician, a constructive statesman, and a politician, he believes in party cabinets, but he stands too close to the Throne to be a party leader. Marquis Inouye is essentially a financier and an international statesman. He admits that party government is the inevitable outcome of a constitutional system, but he would do nothing to hasten its advent, believing that the period of preparation can scarcely be too long. Marquis Matsukata has always devoted himself to finance, and, while not unwilling to utilize political parties, he seems to have only a moderate measure of respect for them, and no desire to promote their growth.

Such are the men whose voice is ultimately consulted in every national crisis. Again and again it has been proved that Cabinets cannot govern without them. But, on the other hand, it has been equally clearly shown that they themselves cannot administer affairs without the cooperation of political parties. In the natural order of events time might be trusted to solve this problem by removing the Genro from the scene. But, on the contrary, time seems disposed to complicate matters by recruiting the ranks of the Genro from those of the younger statesmen. Marquis Katsura is a prominent illustration. Renowned solely for strategic ability until the conclusion of the war with China, he then showed, almost suddenly, that his political talents were not less than his military. He became a kind of link between the old system and the new, for, while walking hand in hand with the Genro, he also formed a political party strong enough to hold the balance of power in the Lower Chamber. Thus his career closely resembles that of Prince Ito, with one exception—namely, that, whereas the latter openly organized a party and, for some time, acted as its leader, the former, though practically directing the movements of a party, has never publicly appeared as a party leader. Prince Ito is still morally the captain of the Seiyukai and Marquis Katsura pulls the strings of the Daisho Club, but both statesmen show their allegiance to the principle of Imperial Cabinet by shewing visible association with parties. Marquis Katsura may therefore be regarded as a new Genro; Count Kodama would certainly have been another had he lived to continue his brilliant career, and there are others on whose shoulders the mantle is evidently waiting to descend.

This complicated state of affairs is reflected strongly in the story of recent political events. When the Katsura Cabinet went out of office after the restoration of peace with Russia, public opinion plainly indicated Marquis Saionji as the new Premier, for he combined the qualifications of party support and Genro acquiescence; the former in his capacity of leader of the Seiyukai—incomparably the strongest party in the country—the latter in his association with Prince Ito, who had placed the Seiyukai under his direction. But, although the Seiyukai commanded 182 votes in the Lower Chamber, it had not a working majority, and was liable to defeat at any moment if the three remaining sections joined forces in opposition. Therefore Marquis Katsura's side became essential, since it signified the allegiance of the Daisho Club, a political association created by him to hold, with its 60 votes, the balance of power in the Lower Chamber. That aid was given. A Saionji Cabinet came into office. It may be said to have represented all the faculties, for the Premier himself and five of his colleagues were members of the Seiyukai, two portfolios (Foreign Affairs and Education) were held by independent statesmen, the remaining two (Finance and Communications) were entrusted to nominees of the Genro, and the support of the Daisho Club was promised by Marquis Katsura. In these circumstances the Cabinet might be said to be inviolable vis-à-vis the Diet. And so, indeed, it proved for the Budget not only passed, but also passed practically without dissent. This is an interesting example of the country being pledged to a large programme of productive and unproductive expenditure, spread over a term of years and calling for heavy annual appropriations in excess of the normal revenue. Moreover, no resources to furnish such appropriations were in sight for more than two years. Nevertheless, the Diet contented itself with an assurance from the Minister of Finance that some means would eventually be found without recourse to either loan or increased taxation. It seems probable that this confident though scarcely provident programme was in part inspired by the economic atmosphere of the moment, for the nation was just then in a mood of commercial and industrial buoyancy. At all events the important point is that every one of the four political sections forming the Lower Chamber voted in favour of this large programme, thus publicly writing themselves down as advocates of the expansion of armaments and of material development. But between the early spring of 1907, when this programme was adopted, and the autumn of the same year, when the Budget

for 1908-9 had to be drafted, monetary conditions alike in Japan and in the Occident underwent signal changes. The Finance Minister, unable to float bonds at home for productive works, had to devote to this purpose surpluses already earmarked on account of the programme, and further found the original intention of financing by means of Treasury bills not feasible. This was impossible in view of the demoralized state of the market. Nothing offered except to cut down the programme. But where to apply the knife? Naturally the columns of unproductive outlays invited the chief attention. There, however, a strong power in the State, the Military party, stepped in and imposed its veto. A deadlock ensued, and a Cabinet crisis appeared imminent, when Marquis Katsura, accepting the role of mediator, elaborated a programme of mutual concessions. The Military party consented to certain postponements on its side of the programme, provided that the Civil party made a corresponding sacrifice, and both parties agreeing to an increase of indirect taxation. Here, then, an exit from the dilemma was found and the horizon grew clear again. But the prestige of the Cabinet suffered. In the first place, it was obliged to violate its pledge of not increasing the taxes, and in the next, it stood confessed as unable to discharge its functions without reference to the Elder Statesmen. Moreover, on the very eve of the introduction of the Budget in the Lower Chamber, another serious complication occurred; the Ministers of Finance and Communications agreed to compile a supplementary Budget making provision for railway works which involved a total expenditure of 184 million yen spread over a period of 12 years. It still remains to be explained how the conception of this large additional outlay could be reconciled with the terms of the Katsura compromise, but certainly the two Ministers believed it to be reconcilable. The Elder Statesmen, however, declined to take any such view and once again a crisis occurred, with the result that the Cabinet resigned en bloc. Doubtless this resignation would have been accepted had any competent statesman been willing to take over the reins of administration. But no one was willing; for three reasons: first, that the Katsura compromise represented the only financial programme immediately feasible; secondly, that with the Seiyukai in opposition the Lower House would have been unmanageable; and thirdly, that a change in the Ministry while the Diet was actually in session would have entailed many inconveniences. Therefore the Emperor, acting on the advice of Prince Ito, ordered the Cabinet to remain in office, but accepted the resignations of the Ministers of Finance and Communications. These were precisely the Ministers who represented the Genro in the Cabinet, and thus the curious anomaly arose that, in consequence of the Elder Statesmen's objection to a certain modification, their own nominees, who were directly and solely responsible for the modification, had to resign.

It should be recalled that the Saionji Cabinet is the closest approximation to a party Cabinet hitherto organized in Japan, the Premier himself being the leader of the Seiyukai and the Cabinet owing its position in the House of Representatives mainly to the support of that party. Yet at every crucial stage of the Cabinet's career it has had to accept the counsels of the Genro. The issue of the situation was perhaps its strangest feature. Weakened and discredited, the Cabinet offered a tempting target for attack. But under what banner was the revolt to be led? In the Lower House three parties were at heart hostile to the Seiyukai—namely, the Progressives (87 votes), the Daisho Club (60), and the Yoko-kai (32). If these three combined, they would constitute a formidable opposition to the Seiyukai's 182 members. Such a combination seemed impossible, however, for, if the Progressives joined hands with the Daisho Club, they would be discarding the fundamental principle of their existence by helping to overthrow a party Cabinet and to set up in its place an Imperial Ministry. If the Daisho Club joined hands with the Yoko-kai, they would be condemning the financial policy which their own leader had suggested. And if the combination of the three succeeded in overthrowing the Cabinet, they could not by any possibility co-operate to support its successor. Nevertheless they did not unite for the assault. The Progressives showed themselves ready to enter any army arrayed against the Ministry; the Daisho Club, while voting for a resolution directed solely against increased taxation, reserved to themselves the right of afterwards supporting that very principle; and the Yoko-kai, alone resolute and consistent, declined to base its impeachment on anything but increased taxation. It would be difficult to conceive a caricature of more heterogeneous element. The attack was repulsed by a narrow margin of nine votes in a House of 345. Had it succeeded and had the Cabinet resigned, the only Ministry possible in the circumstances would have been one organized by the Genro, and thus the most clamorous advocates of party Government would have demonstrated by their own contrivance the nation's immaturity for such a system. The only figures that stand eminent above the turmoil, as they have always stood, are the Elder Statesmen.

COMMON SENSE WANTED.

A curious case was heard at the Bromley (Kent) Police Court, when George Gooch, of Phoenix Road, Beckenham, was summoned for not sending his child Edith, aged eight, to school. The case arose as a side issue to a dispute at present going on between the Education Committee of Beckenham and Penge, the latter having passed an order excluding all border children from Beckenham from their schools.

The case came up on an adjournment, and at the first hearing the defendant gave as his excuse for not sending the child to school the fact that he was not allowed to send her to St. John's School, which, though within 200 yards of his house, was over the border. The next nearest school was two miles away, and he would rather spend his time in prison than send her to a Board school.

The defendant now said that since the adjournment an authority had sent him to the other, and vice versa. Between the two his child had been kept away from school six months, and she was made a wretched child. There were thirty vacancies at St. John's School, but though his neighbours' children went there they would not take his. He demanded the right to send the child to a school where she would be brought up in the faith of the Church of England.

The Bench made an order for the child to attend the nearest Church school in Beckenham (nearly two miles away), and thought if the authorities of Beckenham and Penge properly considered it the difficulty could be removed. It only needed the application of a little common sense.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Last Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements.

SATANIC SPIRITUALISM.

FATHER VAUGHAN'S EXPERIENCES. In a sermon on "The Devil, the World, and the Flesh," Father Vaughan said that it was easy enough for those who had a mind to call up spirits from the world beyond our ken to do so, but it was not so easy to get rid of them and to send them back again. Not unfrequently they came to stay, at least until they had ruined their victims, not only morally and mentally, but physically no less. He himself had personal acquaintance with many who had yielded themselves up, fascinated, mesmerized, or what not, by spiritualism; in no single instance had any of them in any sense improved under the guidance of the spirit world. Those most especially who professed themselves to have become more spiritual were no only in so far as spiritual pride and its attendant vices were concerned. Religion built on psychical quickness ended in disaster. The drape of spiritualism was not unlike the devil himself, self-opinionated, self-willed, and self-glorious. He might call out "Peace, peace," but for him there was little peace, either by night or by day. It was not a little significant that the spirits, who entertained in ways often very gross their worshippers, preached doctrines that were contradictory and told lies which were unblushing. One thing was absolutely certain, that no spirit could be really identified. He was much too clever for poor humanity to diagnose and identify in his assumed character. He would warn his congregation to keep away from psychical phenomena and spiritualist séances, which, to human nature constituted as it was, were practices too fascinating to hold lightly. The creature entrapped by spiritualism was like a mouse that had been caught by a cat. Often the unfortunate victim gave up not only his religious practices, but his social and domestic duties also. He was as one paralyzed morally. Many a spiritualist lived a sort of Cain-like haunted life, which ended sometimes in an asylum or even in self-lampright. Was the terrible increase of madness and of self-destruction in some measure due to the prevalence in their midst of what had been called the bastard recondescence of Pagan psychical research? His experience went to prove that dabblers in spiritualism were of all prey to evil the most difficult to help. It was easier far to be of service to the victim of unreason, of alcohol, or of opium than to the victims of spiritualism. The spiritualist suffered from a complication of evils—from physical exhaustion, from mental prostration, from moral lassitude. His was a case that did not readily yield to treatment.

WHAT NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE HAS DONE FOR OTHERS IT MAY DO FOR YOU.



CLARENCE HAMILTON.

"Enclosed you will find a recent photograph of myself, showing the growth of my hair since beginning the use of your Herpicide. Before using Herpicide, the top of my head was completely bald, but the use of only two bottles has brought a new growth of hair. I had spent between \$30 and \$50 on other remedies, but failed to derive any benefit until using your Herpicide. I cannot commend this remedy too highly to any with dandruff, baldness or falling hair."

(Signed) CLARENCE HAMILTON, Atlanta, Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia.

WHILE CHRONIC BALDNESS is incurable, many cases of primary or incipient baldness have been completely cured with Newbro's Herpicide, the original remedy that "kills the dandruff germ." Of course, the rational plan is to save the hair while there is hair to save, but even after it is gone there is a "fighting chance" if the hair follicles are not atrophied. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp instantly.

TWO SIZES 50c. AND \$1.00 AT DRUG STORES—Sent 30 Cents in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

INSIST UPON HERPICIDE. A. S. WATSON & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS.

APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS. 334-C

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR

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